States Part II

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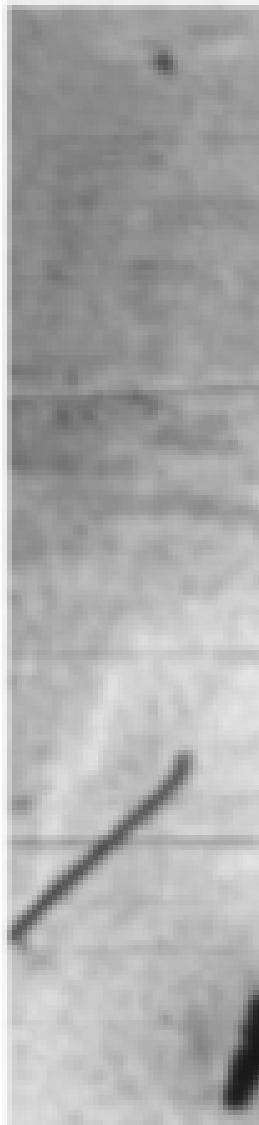

THE INDIAN INDIA: An Academic Survey

Special To "The National Standard"

DECADES of struggle for independence have not been confined to that of British Indians alone; the emergence of the States' subjects who account for almost a half of India, have also been held in view. Successive plans of the British Government have obtained the assent of States' representatives and talks have been conducted with a view to enlisting their support and co-operation in the governance of the future Indian Union.

The Cabinet Mission on May 12, and, subsequently, various Congress and States' people's leaders have openly declared that Sovereignty rested only on the people and not on the person of the ruler; the divine right of Kings was exploded centuries ago. With votaries of Indian independence like Sir Alladi, Sir N. G. Ayengar, and Dr. B. R. Ambedkar putting their weight on the side of this view, and with the latest assertions of the A.-I.C.C. and A.-I.S.P.C. in favour of the dictum besides Lord Mountbatten's own plain speaking on June 4, that States cannot have independent status after power transfer, the multilingual and richest State of Hyderabad the Himalayan State of Kashmir and the Uranium-owning southern State of Travancore cannot think themselves heaven-born and keep their peoples in subjugation long after the shackles of Mother India are broken. As Gandhiji rightly said, the very existence of the recalcitrant and revolutionary States is threatened by their own policy. Princely Order will realise all this and ere long, de-

The second and last portion of this analysis will appear in to-morrow's edition. Among other things, the instalment will contain an exhaustive list of the States, States Agencies, their areas and populations, Community-wise.

IN its political structure, India is made up of British India and the Indian States. The area covered in the States is 712,508 sq. miles with a total population of 93.2 million according to the 1941 Census—i.e. 38.8 per cent. of the area and 23.4 per cent. of the population in India. The problem of the Indian States has of late come to the forefront in Indian politics.

Many of us have heard only of the score or so of the leading States in India, and are really ignorant of the hundreds of others. What are they? And where are they? What are their populations, areas and revenues? How did they begin and what are these rights and treaties and 'sanads' which have suddenly become important? How many treaty States are there and what of the others? And if we are to consider at all the problem of the Indian States, scientifically and methodically, we should have some facts and data. The purpose of this article is to present the readers some facts and figures for the proper understanding of the fundamentals of the States' problem.

There are altogether 584 States in India large and small in direct political relations with the Government of India and through the local Governments as noted below:—

STATES IN DIRECT POLITICAL RELATIONS WITH THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

	Agency or Residency	No. of States
1.	Baluchistan	2
2.	Bhutan	1
3.	Central India:	
	i. Bhopal Agency	10
	ii. Bundelkhand Agency	33
	iii. Indore Agency	2
	iv. Malwa Agency	13
4.	Deccan States Agency & Kolhapur Residency	18
5.	Eastern States Agency	42
6.	Gujerat States Agency & Baroda Agency	82
7.	Gwalior Residency & Benares & Rampur Agency	4
8.	Hyderabad	1
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	3
10.	Madras States Agency	5
11.	Mysore	1
12.	North-West Frontier Province	5
13.	Punjab States Agency	14
14.	Rajputana:	
	i. Eastern Rajputana States Agency	6
	ii. Jaipur Residency	6
	iii. Mewar Residency & Southern Rajputana Agency	5
	iv. Western Rajputana States Agency	4
	v. Rajputana Agency	2
15.	Sikkim	1
16.	Western Indian States Agency	283

STATES IN POLITICAL RELATIONS WITH THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA THROUGH THE LOCAL GOVERNMENTS

17.	Assam	16
18.	Burma	3
19.	Others	22
	Total	584

These States differ widely in size, in wealth, in geographical position as well as in their peoples, their history and their Government. They range in size from Hyderabad with a population of 14 millions and an annual revenue of eight and a half crores of rupees to the State of Bilbari in Gujerat, a tiny speck too small for a map, having an area of 1.65 sq. miles, a population of 27 souls and an annual revenue of Rs. 8. The number of the larger States may be roughly put down at 170.

In the table below the States are arranged in general according to the area:—

including the nine richer States of Bhavnagar, Cutch, Dhrangadhra, Gondal, Idar, Junagadh, Morvi, Navanagar and Porbandar, the remaining 274 States have a total revenue of about 135 lakhs of rupees. And this sum maintains 274 ruling families and runs 274 separate semi-independent administrations. Again, it may not be sufficiently known that the revenues of two States Hunza and Nagir are paid largely in kind!

At present more than two-thirds of the population of India are Hindus. Except Bengal and Punjab they form the great majority in all the larger Provinces. Hyderabad, Mysore and Travancore have a combined population of 29 millions. The States which have a population exceeding 20 lakhs and revenue exceeding 50 lakhs of rupees are:

Hyderabad,
Mysore,
Travancore,
Jammu & Kashmir,
Gwalior,
Jaipur,
Baroda,
Jodhpur (Marwar),
Bhavnagar,
Patiala,
Bikaner,
Indore,
Navanagar,
Junagadh,
Bhopal,
Cochin,
Udaipur (Mewar),
Kolhapur,
Morvi,
Rewa and
Gondal.

THE ORIGIN

Some of the rulers of the Indian States, it is claimed, are in some instances successors of powerful rulers holding sway in India before the coming of the British, and in other instances the third or fourth descendants in dynasties established after that event. The Maharaja

gation of progressive Government, the separation of the judicial authority from the executive authority. There are hardly 45 States which have legislative bodies and these are for the most part consultative in power and consist of nominated and not elected members. In most of them even the rudiments of municipal and local self-governing institutions have not yet been introduced; and many among them are so backward that they still live in the age of barter. Even the States where legislative bodies have been introduced do not possess the same character and composition nor do they enjoy powers which similar institutions enjoy in western countries. The table below gives an idea of how far the States legislatures are nominated and elected:—

No.	States	Total Members	Nominated	Elected
1.	Kashmir	.. 75	35	40
2.	Hyderabad	.. 132	56	76
3.	Mysore:			
	Legislative Council	.. 68	24	44
	Representative Assembly	.. 310	12	298
4.	Gwalior:			
	Raja Sabha	.. 40	20	20
	Praja Sabha	.. 90	35	55
5.	Jaipur:			
	Legislative Council	.. 51	14	37
	Representative Assembly	.. 120	—	120
6.	Baroda	.. 60	25	35
7.	Indore	.. 53	16	37
8.	Travancore:			
	Legislative Council	.. 37	15	22
	Legislative Assembly	.. 72	24	48
9.	Cochin	.. 58	20	38
10.	Kolhapur	.. 51	26	25
11.	Rampur	.. 34	17	17
12.	Coochbehar	.. 15	7	8
13.	Mayurbhanj	.. 37	15	12
14.	Nayagarh	.. 14	6	8
15.	Sirmur	.. 25	5	20
16.	Bhavnagar	.. 55	22	33
17.	Porbandar	.. 30	6	24
18.	Pudukottai	.. 60	18	42
19.	Sitamau	.. 21	8	13
20.	Phaltan	.. 18	6	12
21.	Miraj Junior	.. 16	8	8
22.	Bhopal	.. 26	16	10
23.	Bhor	.. 21	9	12
24.	Aundh	.. 30	—	30
25.	Jamkhandi	.. 36	12	24
26.	Sangli	.. 45	15	30
27.	Dewas Junior	.. 19	7	12
28.	Miraj Senior	.. 30	9	21
29.	Mudhol	.. 53	20	33
30.	Sawantwadi	.. 28	12	16
31.	Kurundwad Senior	.. 25	5	20

These figures indicate that the States' legislatures are not fully representative [illegible] Hyderabad the legislatures have been boycotted by the popular organisations of the people.

MISSION PLAN

The proposals of the Cabinet Mission envisaged the transformation of all the Indian States into full-fledged independent Sovereign bodies, when the British Paramountcy ended with the creation of a New Indian Union. The chief

out of the present situation. India's

common man is bewildered — and not unnaturally so. Mr. G. D. Birla's pamphlet entitled "Basic Facts Relating to Hindustan and Pakistan" analyses the effects of partition of the country, with particular reference to the country's economy, from the point of view of Industrial Location, Business and Professional Incomes Agricultural and Food Resources, Mineral Resources, Communications, Finances, etc.

PRINCES REVOLT?

And, under the changed circumstances, if India is to make progress, the States and the rest of India must somehow become reconciled. Travancore has already announced its intention to remain independent and Hyderabad, according to present indications, has decided to take a similar decision. Kashmir also has shown a preference to stay out of the Union. Hence the dividing of India has been responsible for this sudden turn of events.

According to the Lord Mountbatten Plan there will be two Constituent Assemblies and theoretically the States could go either. But how will this be possible? The religion of the Ruler, the religion of the People, and the location of the State — all these three present fresh difficulties and complications. What will the Kashmir Government do? What will Bhopal do? What will the Nizam do?

(To be concluded)

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IN its political structure, India is made up of British India and the Indian States. The area covered by the States is 712,508 sq. miles with a total population of 86.2 millions according to the 1941 Census—i.e. 24.8 per cent. of the area and 22.4 per cent. of the population in India. The problem of the Indian States has of late come to the forefront in Indian politics.

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There are altogether 568 States in India large and small in direct political relations with the Government of India and through the local Governments as noted below:—

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5.	Eastern States Agency	42
6.	Gujarat States Agency & Baroda Agency	82
7.	Gwalior Residency & Benares & Rampur Agency	4
8.	Hyderabad	1
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	3
10.	Madras States Agency	1
11.	Mysore	1
12.	North-West Frontier Province	5
13.	Punjab States Agency	14
14.	Rajputana:	
	i. Eastern Rajputana States Agency	6
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In the table below the States are arranged in general according to the area:—

No. of States With An Area—		
Over 50,000 sq. miles	..	3
Over 20,000 sq. miles & under 50,000 sq. miles	..	4
Over 10,000 sq. miles & under 20,000 sq. miles	..	7
Over 1,000 sq. miles & under 10,000 sq. miles	..	69
Over 100 sq. miles & under 1000 sq. miles	..	131
Over 10 sq. miles & under 100 sq. miles	..	168
Under 10 sq. miles	..	165
Under 1 sq. mile	..	15
Not known	..	22
Total:	..	584

EXTANT

The territory of the Indian States range from Kashmir, which is the far north almost adjoins Soviet Russia, to Travancore at the southernmost tip of India. Between these two extremes lie Mysore which is larger than the Irish Free State; Hyderabad which is about the same size as Kashmir but having nearly twice the number of inhabitants of Portugal; the Central India States such as Bhopal and Indore, and 23 Rajputana States which together form the largest continuous non-British area in the country; and to the South-West of Rajputana and bordering on the coast lies the numerous assemblage of States (356 out of the total situated in Kathiawar and Gujarat. Falling outside these groupings are: Gwalior to the east of Rajputana; Patiala the premier Sikh State, lying under the high Himalayas; the great Maratha State of Kolhapur in Bombay; the Orissa States; and in the extreme east but far from the Burma border, Cooch Behar, Tripura and Manipur. The total area, population and other details of the most important States are given at the end of the article.

SMALL STATES WITH SMALL INCOME

It has been calculated that if the revenue of the very small States are added up, we find the combined revenue of 171 States amounts to 6-12 lakhs of rupees. The average per State works out at Rs. 3,813 annum. This sum is supposed to provide for the machinery of administration, the support of the ruling house, education, sanitation, etc. Again, it has been estimated that 415 States have a total revenue of 126 lakhs of rupees; and 502 States have a combined annual revenue of 600 lakhs of rupees. In Western India (Kathiawar) there are 283 States with a total area of 22 thousand sq. miles and a total population of four millions. Excepting the nine richer States of Bhavnagar, Cutch, Dhrangadhra, Gondal, Nasr, Junagadh, Morvi, Navanagar and Porbandar, the remaining 274 States have a total revenue of about 135 lakhs of rupees. And this sum remains 274 ruling families and runs 274 separate semi-independent administrations. Again, it may not be sufficiently known that the revenues of two States Rumia and Nagir are paid largely in kind!

At present more than two thirds of the population of India are Hindus. Except Bengal and Punjab they form the great majority in all the larger Provinces. Hyderabad, Mysore and Travancore have a combined population of 29 millions. The States which have a population exceeding 20 lakhs and revenue exceeding 50 lakhs of rupees are:

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Mysore.	
Travancore.	
Jammu & Kashmir.	
Gwalior.	
Jaipur.	
Baroda.	
Jodhpur (Marwar).	
Bhavnagar.	
Patiala.	
Bikaner.	
Indore.	
Navanagar.	
Junagadh.	
Rewa.	
Gondal.	

THE ORIGIN

Some of the rulers of the Indian States, it is claimed, are the descendants of ancient monarchs of India; others holding sway in India before the coming of the British, and in other instances the third or fourth descendants in dynasties established after that event. The Maharaja of Jaipur, for example, claims solar descent. The present ruler of Pudukkottai, a very ancient Muslim State, is the 25th ruler of his house.

And diverse were the conditions under which originally the Indian States were established, and came into political relation with the Government of India. But broadly it may be stated that as the British boundaries expanded the States came under the influence of the Government and the rulers were confirmed in their possessions. Much is heard of the inviolability of treaties between the Indian States and the British Crown. The truth is, as anyone who takes the trouble to read them will discover, that, however valuable they may have been originally, they bear little relationship to the times we live in.

From the facts set forth above, it is evident, that there are many States which are too small and too poor to run a modern administration. This problem, says an author, "transcends the struggle for democracy and freedom within individual States. Smallness of size and lack of financial resources of a State can hardly be remedied merely by the introduction of 'responsible government.' A small State does not cease to be a small State after it has changed from an autocracy to a democracy."

GROUPING

The problem of the Indian States is therefore not only the problem of 504 political units in India but of scores of millions of people who inhabit these areas, and the human side of it, according to Pandit Nehru, though often forgotten is the most important. The States are inseparable parts of India and the Congress has affirmed and repeatedly, that their fate is bound up with the fate of India as a whole.

Even so far back as February 1939 the All-India States' Peoples' Conference held at Ludhiana recognised the urgency of the problem of the Indian States and recommended that all States with a population below 20 lakhs (2 millions) or an annual revenue of less than 50 lakhs of rupees should amalgamate with the neighbouring Provinces. The resolution relating to this amalgamation of smaller States passed at this Conference is given below:

AUTOCRACIES

"It is the considered opinion of the Conference that only those States which have a population exceeding 20 lakhs souls or revenue exceeding 50 lakhs rupees can maintain the standard of administration necessary and suitable for being workable units for the purpose of uniting with the provinces in a scheme of a Free and Federated India and therefore, all States not coming within the above category should be amalgamated either singly or by groups, with the neighbouring province for the purpose of administration, with suitable provisions for the reasonable rights and privileges of the rulers concerned and this Conference, therefore, requests the National Congress to appoint a Committee of Inquiry for the purpose of finding ways and means to facilitate such an amalgamation."

If this recommendation has been given effect to only twenty-one States will remain as separate units and the remainder 563 States will have been absorbed.

For the political student the most impressive characteristic of the Indian States is that they are now autocracies. Only a minority observe that almost fundamental con-

DECADES of struggle for independence have not been confined to that of British Indians alone; the emergence of the States' subjects who account for almost a half of India, have also been held in view. Successive plans of the British Government have obtained the assent of States' representatives and talks have been conducted with a view to enlisting their support and co-operation in the governance of the future Indian Union.

The Cabinet Mission on May 12, and, subsequently, various Congress and States' people's leaders have openly declared that Sovereignty rested only on the people and not on the person of the ruler; the divine right of Kings was exploded centuries ago. With votaries of Indian independence like Sir Alladi, Sir N. G. Ayengar, and Dr. B. R. Ambedkar putting their weight on the side of this view, and with the latest assertions of the A.I.C.C. and A.-I.S.P.C. in favour of the dictum besides Lord Mountbatten's own plain speaking on June 4, that States cannot have independent status after power transfer, the multilingual and richest State of Hyderabad the Himalayan State of Kashmir and the Uranium-owning southern State of Travancore cannot think themselves heaven-born and keep their peoples in subjugation long after the shackles of Mother India are broken. As Gandhiji rightly said, the very existence of the recalcitrant and revolutionary States is threatened by their own policy. Priestly Order will realise all this and ere long, decide to join either of the Consemblies and co-operate in the task of Constitution-making.

The accompanying article gives an insight into the obscure but interesting facts that throw sufficient light on factors which contribute to the stability or otherwise of such of those States, indiscreet enough to proclaim themselves independent.

The second and last portion of this analysis will appear in to-morrow's edition. Among other things, the instalment will contain an exhaustive list of the States, States Agencies, their areas and populations, Community-wise.

No.	States	Total Members	Nominated	Elected
1.	Kashmir	75	25	50
2.	Hyderabad	135	54	81
3.	Mysore:			
	Legislative Council	66	24	14
	Representative Assembly	216	13	203
4.	Gwalior:			
	Raja Sabha	40	20	20
	Praja Sabha	89	25	64
5.	Jaipur:			
	Legislative Council	31	14	17
	Representative Assembly	130	—	130
6.	Baroda	61	26	35
7.	Indore	50	16	37
8.	Travancore:			
	Legislative Council	37	13	24
	Legislative Assembly	72	24	48
9.	Cochin	50	26	24
10.	Kolhapur	51	26	25
11.	Sangli	34	17	17
12.	Coochbehar	15	7	8
13.	Mayurbanj	27	13	14
14.	Nayagarh	14	7	7
15.	Patna	25	5	20
16.	Bhavnagar	55	23	32
17.	Porbandar	30	12	18
18.	Rajkot	42	16	26
19.	Dhrangadhra	23	8	15
20.	Jhalawar	18	6	12
21.	Miraj Junior	14	6	8
22.	Dhenkal	21	9	12
23.	Bhor	21	9	12
24.	Aundh	20	8	12
25.	Janjirakudi	20	8	12
26.	Sangli	45	15	30
27.	Dewas Junior	29	12	17
28.	Miraj Senior	29	9	20
29.	Mudhol	33	10	23
30.	Sawantwadi	30	9	21
31.	Kurundwad Senior	25	5	20

These figures indicate that the States' legislatures are not fully representative. In the two premier States of Kashmir and Hyderabad the legislatures have been boycotted by the popular organisations of the people.

MISSION PLAN

The proposals of the Cabinet Mission envisaged the transformation of all the Indian States into full-fledged independent Sovereign bodies, when the British Paramountcy lapsed with the creation of a New Indian Union. The chief features of that Memorandum dated May 12, are:

1. Paramountcy would remain in operation during the Interim stage but not beyond;

2. British Government could not and would not transfer paramountcy to an Indian Government;

3. Princes to pull up administration standards and to get together in groups for greater efficiency;

4. British Government not to retain British troops in India for the carrying out of any obligations of paramountcy;

5. All rights surrendered by the State to the Paramount power to return to the States; and

6. States to enter into Federal relationship with the successor Government or Governments in British India.

JUNE 3 PLAN

On June 3rd H. H. Nawab of Bhopal declared, with the concurrence of the Princes Standing Committee that "the Princes not only desire but are keenly anxious to help and co-operate in the framing of an agreed constitution which may forthwith bring complete independence to India. Since this declaration was made events have moved fast. The Muslim League which had at one time decided to accept both the Cabinet Mission Plan and the June 3rd Plan at a later stage neither in principle nor in the interim arrangement but to join the Constituent The Congress Party on the other hand having had its long-range plan and rejected the short-term plan, decided under great pressure to accept both along with other parties in the Interim Government. As a result the Congress Party along with other minority parties formed the Interim Government. Elections to the Constituent Assembly were duly held and the Assembly was formally summoned to Delhi on December 9 last. And so far so good. Mr. Jinnah and Nawab of Bhopal declared that they would immediately join the Constituent Assembly and the Interim Government of India summoned a Conference of Assembly and the other three parties on the Indian States to meet on the 25th of May 14, but the Muslim League cannot withdraw its opinion."

But the Mission-Mountbatten award has since been announced and accepted by all the major political parties and the only way

Hindustan Times 1-7-47

KOLHAPUR ASKED TO JOIN UNION

Congress Threatens Movement

KOLHAPUR, June 30.—Mr Shankerrao Deo, General Secretary of the A.-I.C.C., addressing a public meeting here last evening, said that the Rulers of States had only two alternatives; they should enter the Constituent Assembly or accept paramountcy of the Union Government.

"When the people fight for freedom, they are proclaiming loyalty to the King of England and the Emperor of India," said Mr Deo. Freedom had now been won by the people and not by the Rulers and they had no right to declare independence.

Mr Deo called upon the Kolhapur Durbar to declare its attitude towards the Constituent Assembly. "If people's raj is not established in Kolhapur and if she does not join the Constituent Assembly, the Congress will use all the methods it has used during the last 25 years and create such a situation as to compel the Durbar to do so," he said.

Referring to the guarantee demanded by the Rulers with regard to their dynasty and position, Mr Deo said that Rulers were only the servants of the people and if the servants did not behave properly, or were of no use to the subjects they would be removed.

Earlier in the day, Mr Shankerrao Deo met Mr Lathe, Constitutional Adviser to Kolhapur State.—A.P.I.

BANSDA STATE TO JOIN C.A.

BOMBAY, June 30.—Bansda State has decided to participate in the Union Constituent Assembly under the Gujarat States Group, it is officially announced.

Three representatives to the Group electoral college were elected on June 28 at an extraordinary session of the State Legislative Assembly.—A.P.I.

Shankarrao dev
Met Mr. Lathe

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF

SPECIAL TO "THE NATIONAL STANDARD"

The Indian India: An Academic Survey

POPULATION & AREA STATISTICS

States & Agencies		Area (Sq. Mls.)	Total Populn. (1941)	Hindus	Muslims	Others
I. ASSAM	..	12338	725655	327727	31662	366266
1. Manipur	..	8638	512069	303636	29362	187871
2. Khasi States	..	3700	213586	24091	2100	187395
II. BALUCHISTAN	..	79546	356204	9771	346251	182
3. Kalat	..	53995	253305	7971	244208	1126
4. Las Bela	..	7043	69067	1701	67310	56
5. Kharan	..	18508	33832	99	33733	—
III. BARODA (6)	..	8176	2855010	2194244	223610	437156
IV. BENGAL	..	9680	2144329	1012742	372113	759974
7. Cooch Behar	..	1321	640842	394948	242684	3210
8. Mayurbhanj	..	4243	990977	270042	5859	715076
9. Tripura	..	4116	513010	347752	123570	41688
V. CENTRAL INDIA	..	52072	7511694	5863039	440101	208554
10. Indore	..	9934	1513966	1078527	126187	309252
11. Bhopal	..	6924	785322	597254	109870	78198
12. Rewa	..	13000	1820445	1678496	33044	108905
13. Orchha	..	1999	363405	333215	8850	21340
14. Datia	..	912	174072	166299	6700	2073
15. Dhar	..	1799	253210	138596	17974	96640
16. Dewas Sr.	..	449	89352	77100	8854	3398
17. Dewas Jr.	..	424	83669	67535	10157	5977
18. Samthar	..	178	38279	35023	2795	461
19. Jaora	..	602	116953	90365	19523	7065
20. Ratlam	..	693	126117	67002	13756	45359
21. Other States	..	15062	2147904			
VI. CHHATTISGARH	..	37688	4050000	2188692	28773	2217375
22. Bastar	..	13701	633888	149960	2032	481896
23. Changbhakar	..	899	21266	6608	53	14605
24. Chuikhadan	..	153	32731	27704	883	5894
25. Jashpur	..	1955	223612	57771	1982	163859
26. Kanker	..	1413	149471	51098	760	97613
27. Kawardha	..	794	77284	62462	1093	13729
28. Khairagarh	..	931	173713	148208	2608	22897
29. Korea	..	1647	126874	66911	3328	56635

FACTS and figures about the Indian States, their cumulative extant, the demand of their subjects for merger and responsible Government, the effect on them by the Cabinet Mission Plan of May, 1946—these were the subjects dealt with in the earlier portion of this special article. "The Indian India: An Academic Survey," published in our yesterday's issue. The portion ended with a few posers about the Nizam's Dominions and Kashmir.

To-day's and concluding portion shows how the latest Attlee - Mountbatten Plan of June 3, is divorced from the States issue. Yet the Viceroy in his Press conference declared that no State could have an independent existence. Also, a few enlightening statistics about the States, and in particular about Hyderabad and Kashmir, are appended.

Since the article was prepared, Dr. B. R. Ambedkar has come out with a statement that the Parliament itself has no right to abrogate Paramountcy and that as a sort of compromise, the States will have to join the Indian Union. His arguments are apparently unassailable.

KASHMIR is in a Pakistan area and has a Muslim population But the ruler is a Hindu and has no access to Hindustan The State of Bhopal has a non-Muslim majority and it is surrounded by Hindustan The Nizam is in the same unhappy position He is a Muslim but his subjects are non Muslim Because of geography he is prevented from joining Pakistan The details given in the following table will further illustrate the various points:

STATES:

I. With Muslim Majority Popula-

Bihar C P & Berar Orissa Assam (excluding Sylhet) East Punjab, West Bengal, Chittagong Hill Tracts Ajmer-Merwara Delhi and Coorg

Another important aspect has come to the fore relating to participation and division of national assets Large properties which could not be uprooted and removed exist in the Indian Union and the Muslim State They could obviously only be evaluated and values shared

Patiala Nabha Jind Faridkot, Khalsa and Kapurthala States have their own peculiar problems. They are dragging along the

37. Kalahandi	..	3559	597940	407449	735	189756
VII. DECCAN & KOLHAPUR		10870	2785428	2492030	182036	111462
38. Kolhapur	..	3219	1092046	983674	15037	93335
39. Sawantwadi	.	937	252050	239839	5303	6908
40. Mudhol	..	350	72447	66837	5453	157
41. Sangli	..	1146	293381	255727	22105	15549
42. Bhor	..	910	155981	147288	1917	6756
43. Akalkot	..	473	103903	88170	15037	696
44. Aundh	..	488	88723	84261	4000	462
45 Jamkhandi	..	522	126272	108798	14696	2778
46. Jath	..	972	107036	99836	6847	353
47. Kurundwad Sr.	..	200	52552	43287	5390	3875
48. Kurundwad Jr.	..	126	46609	38141	5364	3104
49. Miraj Sr.	.	368	108547	89218	13055	6274
50. Miraj Jr.	.	194	46295	42033	2858	1404
51. Phaltan	..	391	71473	68299	1909	1265
52. Ramdurg	..	166	40114	36571	3501	42
53. Savanur	..	70	22440	14344	7836	60
54. Wadi Estate	..	12	2022	1928	54	40
55. Janjira	..	326	103557	83579	17096	2682
VIII. GUJARAT ..	..	7352	1458702	762611	58000	638091
56. Balasinor	..	195	61151	54052	6110	989
57. Bansda	..	212	54735	7485	1069	46281
58. Baria	..	810	189062	110285	3123	75654
59. Cambay	..	392	96592	79746	12304	4542
60. Chhota Udepur	..	894	162177	118806	4366	39005
61. Dharmpur	..	719	123326	23242	1666	98418
62. Jawhar	..	308	65126	14708	650	49768
63. Lunawada	..	419	105318	99460	5646	212
64. Rajpipla	..	1515	249032	62948	9279	176805
65. Sachin	..	49	26231	16749	3028	6454
66. Sant	..	390	94257	35887	2521	55849
67. Surgana	..	131	18292	16662	154	1476
68. Dangs	..	667	40498	10961	95	29442
69. Rest of Agency	..	651	172905	111620	7989	53296
IX. GWALIOR (70)	..	26397	4006159	3463310	240903	301946
X. HYDERABAD & BERAR (71)	..	82313	16338534	13310045	2097475	931014
XI. KASHMIR (72) (Including Feudatories)	..	82258	4021616	807549	3073540	140527
XII. MADRAS STATES	..	10744	7991647	4886911	655601	2449075
73. Travancore	..	7662	6070018	3542399	434150	2093467
74. Cochin	..	1480	1422875	896950	191188	334737
75. Pudukottai	..	1185	438348	402078	16975	19295
76. Banganapalle	..	259	44592	32500	10543	1549
77. Sandur	..	158	15814	13024	2745	45
XIII. MYSORE (78)	..	29458	7329140	6686630	485230	155280
XIV. ORISSA STATES	..	18151	3023731	2140423	14355	868953
79. Athgarh	..	163	55498	47937	261	7300
80. Athmallik	..	723	72765	58204	108	14453
81. Bamra	..	1974	178277	103801	290	74186
82. Baramba	..	143	52924	47602	235	5087
83. Baudh	..	1156	146175	123370	174	22631
84. Bonai	..	1280	92537	35590	191	56756
85. Daspalla	..	556	53833	43084	59	10690
86. Dhenkanal	..	1428	324212	278466	875	44871

4 West Punjab

II. **With Muslim Majority Population & Hindu Ruler.**
1 Kashmir.
2 Kapurthala
3 Faridkot

III. **With Non-Muslim Majority & Muslim Ruler.**
1 Hyderabad
2 Junagadh
3 Bhopal
4 Rampur
5 Banganapalle

IV. **With Non-Muslim Majority & Non-Muslim Ruler (Hindu Ruler).**
1 Travancore
2 Cochin
3 Mysore
4 Kolhapur
5 Deccan States
6 Gujarat States
7 W India States
8 Rajputana States
9 Central Indian States
10 Gwalior.
11 Baroda.
12 Indore
13 Benares
14 Chattisgarh States
15. Orissa States
16 Cooch Behar.
17 Tripura
18 Manipur
19 Khasi
20 Sikkim.

JUNE 3 PLAN

According to the Plan the areas in British India with Muslim majority to be separated by Legislators' vote are Sind West Punjab and East Bengal. The Committee appointed for this is composed of Sardar Patel, Dr. Rajendra Prasad, Mr. Liaqat Ali Khan, Mr. Abdur Rab Nishtar, Sardar Baldev Singh and Lt. Genl. Sir Arthur Smith. The Referendum areas are N-W.F.P., Sylhet and British Baluchistan. According to reliable sources the question of Congress participation in the proposed referendum in N-W.F.P. remains unsettled.

The non-Muslim majority areas (British India without Pakistan) are Madras, Bombay, United Provinces,

CHAMBER SILENT

And at this hour of crisis the organisation of the Princes started in 1921 could give a valuable lead. But, unfortunately, its composition is such and the pull of outside forces is so great that the Chamber has done nothing in the past worthwhile for the benefit of the States or their Rulers. The Princes Chamber is now being wound up.

India is on the threshold of freedom and as Pandit Nehru has categorically stated, there cannot be freedom in one part and lack of freedom in another. The rulers would do well to realise that gone are the days when they could rely on British bayonets to maintain their autocratic and despotic rule. They would do well to read the signs of the time and march ahead to preserve their existence in a free India — though of course, the plenitude of power they enjoy to-day will be completely lost. But those who are inclined to take up the view that Paramountcy will not cease even when India attains the status of an independent State are guilty of confused thinking. Paramountcy ceases the moment there is effective transfer of power to the Indian people. The Constituent Assembly has proclaimed its faith in the doctrine that all power is derived from the people. The rulers have just an opportunity to be enlightened and entrust their subjects with full responsibility.

BRITISH POCKETS

The continuance of pockets of British influence in a free India in the form of petty princely States is certainly unthinkable. Racially, culturally, and linguistically the States are linked up with the neighbouring British Indian Provinces. With the termination of British rule they must unite with the latter. That is commonsense and will clearly redound to the advantage of the States themselves.

NATIONAL ARCHIVE

India express 17-7-47

PUDUKOTTAH REFORMS

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Text of Announcement

(From Our Correspondent)

PUDUKOTTAH, July 15

The following are extracts from the text of the Proclamation of the Ruler of Pudukottah State on the occasion of his 25th birthday. (A summary has already appeared in these columns)

"Today we stand at the dawn of a new era. With our new status new responsibilities have come. I have no doubt that Indians of all classes will rise to the height of their great opportunity and play their [illegible] with dignity, courage and responsibility. I wish to mark this momentous period in India's history by bringing about in this State a closer association of the people with the administration. I have therefore decided to reconstitute the Executive Council by including in it two popular Ministers to administer the State in co-ordination with one Councillor and the Dewan. To this end I intend to call upon the members of the Legislative Council to elect two of the elected members thereof and submit their names to me for appointment. The Ministers so appointed will be in charge of departments which will be duly assigned to them and their powers and duties will be similar to those of the Councillors under the existing constitution.

"The Ministers will hold office during my pleasure which will ordinarily cover the life of the Council from which they were chosen and continue till fresh appointments are made after a new Council is formed on the dissolution of the former. But Ministers shall be removable by reason of a vote of no-confidence passed against them in the Legislative Council by a majority of not less than two-thirds of the members present and voting.

"I desire that this arrangement should be brought into force as speedily as practicable. I am therefore asking my Dewan to summon, with all convenient dispatch, a meeting of the Legislative Council for the purpose of electing two of the elected members therein and submit their names to me for appointment in time so that they may take charge of their office on Aug. 15.

ADULT FRANCHISE

"The Government have decided to introduce adult franchise on the basis of which elections will be made to the Legislature. I think that it is not enough to give a man a vote; he should be taught to use it wisely and well. And the only way to do it is to give every man at least an elementary education. Since 1925, elementary education has been on a statutory basis and there are 263 schools in the State. I have decided to divide the State into seven circles for elementary education purposes and make elementary education compulsory in three of them, covering half the area of the State, forthwith. This system will be extended to the other half in due course. I trust that, in a very short time, it will be possible to make elementary education compulsory in every village and hamlet in the State.

"For some years past the Pudukottah Municipality has been presided over by a non-official Chairman nominated by the Government. I think that the time has come when the Municipality can be given the privilege to elect its own Chairman.

"I hope that the constitutional reforms which I have now announced will herald a new era in the history of our State and that they will be worked in such a responsible and successful manner that it will be possible for me to consider further steps for greater democratisation of my administration. May this new era, by the grace of Sri Brihadamba, bring happiness and prosperity to all my loyal and loving subjects."

KOLHAPUR AND CONSAMBLY

Negotiations Over Malwan

KOLHAPUR, July 14

Mr. A. B. Lathe, Constitutional Adviser to the Kolhapur State, told the A.P.I. in an interview here today that the Kolhapur State was negotiating with the Congress leaders either for the return of Malwan or for the continuance of the present arrangements between Kolhapur and the British Government in respect of defence by the successor authority in India. The saving clause in the Indian Independence Bill for the continuation of certain agreements between the States and the Dominions did not cover this particular agreement," Mr. Lathe stated.

Malwan, said Mr. Lathe, had been ceded to the British Government by the Kolhapur durbar in return for the former carrying out obligations such as defence. Furthermore, according to the recommendations of the Union Constitution Committee, the Union Centre could levy certain taxes in respect of States for carrying out these obligations.

It was the contention of Kolhapur, Mr. Lathe continued, that the State should not be called upon to make "double payment" which would be the case if Malwan was retained by the Government of India and the tax also was to be paid by the State. Kolhapur State was quite willing to continue its present agreement with the British Government in respect of Malwan with the successor authority in India, he said.

Mr. Lathe added that the "injustice" of Kolhapur, being called upon to pay the Union Centre in the same way as other units, had been brought to the notice of the Congress leaders, including Sardar Patel, during his recent talks in Delhi. Sardar Patel had given Mr. Lathe a sympathetic hearing regarding Kolhapur's case. Further correspondence was now proceeding, Mr. Lathe said, and until the final result was known Kolhapur Durbar would be unable to arrive at a decision regarding its entry into the Constituent Assembly. "Any sensible person in the State would admit," Mr. Lathe said, "that it would be foolish to commit the State to a contribution of nearly 30 lakhs without a settlement of this question." Mr. Lathe added that Kolhapur State had suggested to the Congress leaders that a standstill agreement on these points might be entered into for a period of two years, pending the final settlement.

Asked whether Kolhapur was also negotiating for the return of territories, such as Nippani, Mr. Lathe replied in the negative and said, "Malwan stands in a different footing from those territories."

Mr. Lathe also contradicted the reports in newspapers that the Kolhapur Durbar was increasing its army and said that there might be some recruitment to fill in vacancies, but there was no truth in the reports that the size of the army was being increased.—A.P.I.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

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Malwan said Mr Lathe had been ceded to the British Government by the Kolhapur durbar in return for the former carrying out obligations such as defence. Further more according to the recommendations of the Union Constituent Committee the Union Centre could levy certain taxes in lieu of States for carrying out these obligations.

It was the contention of Kolhapur Mr Lathe continued that the State should not be called upon to make "double payment" which would be the case if Malwan was retained by the Government of India and the tax also was to be paid by the State Kolhapur state was quite willing to continue its present arrangement with the British Government in lieu of Malwan with the success of parleys in India, he said

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National Standard 13-8-47

Kolhapur Never Subscribed To Bhopal Nawab's Views

MR. LATHE CLEARS MISCONCEPTIONS

(From Our Correspondent)

KOLHAPUR, August 10.

"DR. PATTABHI SITARAMAYYA, must have been misled by some one in casting aspersions on Kolhapur's intention to enter into agreements with neighbouring states and he does not know the real situation in Deccan States" observed Kolhapur Maharaja's Constitutional Adviser Mr. A. B. Lathe at a press conference this evening.

Refusing the charges that the Bhopal Nawab's influence delayed the joining of the Constituent Assembly by Kolhapur he remarked that the Maharaja and the Nawab were friends. The former had informed the Nawab long ago that he could not subscribe to the attitude adopted by him. Further Mr. Lathe explained that the delay was due the time taken for the setting of certain details.

Referring to the Deccan States Union Mr. Lathe said "Some Rulers told him they accepted the Union under pressure by Colonel Harvey, the then Resident, but I think none of them really wanted to join. Moreover the so-called peoples' representatives not satisfied with what they had gained, insisted upon the Rulers signing a declaration that Sovereignty emanated from the people which made the situation more difficult."

Dealing with Kolhapur's new reforms Mr. Lathe said that certain changes would be effected before the elections were held. He hinted that the present arrangement between Kolhapur and neighbouring states might give birth, later on, to some kind of a federation.

It is understood that Mr. Lathe will attend the Constituent Assembly on August 20. Two days' holidays are declared in Kolhapur in connection with the Independence celebrations.

The A.P.I. adds:

Clarifying the new group of Kolhapur States, Mr. Lathe said that it was not a union. They were joining Kolhapur only to take the help of Kolhapur regarding the High Court and for the sake of correspondence with the States Department. Perhaps in future they may federate.

Mr. Lathe stated that some of the States which had been grouped together for the purpose of electing representativse to the Constituent Assembly and which had not attended the recent meeting at Poona for electing representatives had requested him to represent them also in the Constituent Assembly.

It is now learnt that the Kolhapur group of Deccan States, which has decided to join the Indian Union does not include Jamakhandi and Akalkot.

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Bharat Jyoti 17-8-47

A Brief For The Princes

Democracy Can Wait

STATES SHOULD NOT BE STAMPEDED

NEED FOR COMPROMISE

"The wisdom of our people today lies in raising as few questions as possible and shelve everything till freedom is a "fait accompli." Even the struggle for Democracy must take time to end, perhaps a long time. Even that most desirable end should not be allowed to create the slightest avoidable difficulty in our way. A spirit of compromise is always essential. It is more than ever so today."

By

A. B. Latthe

(Constitutional Adviser To Kolhapur State)

THE question on everybody's lips today is, what will be the attitude of the States towards the future Indian Union? The division of the country between Hindus and Muslims has deepened the anxieties regarding the partition of the country and the consequent threat to the cause of peaceful progress.

The declaration of Independence by some States, though few in number, and the silence of some others is being looked upon with great misgivings. I do not know if the participation of a considerable number of States in the Constituent Assembly makes sure that those States will definitely accept the constitution of the coming Federal Government at Delhi. One may hope that they will do so.

WILL THEY BE DRIVEN OUT?

But one may also fear that theoretical politicians may drive them to the fold of the States which have declared their intention to remain independent.

Apart from the rights and wrongs of this situation, the future of our Country is full of grave difficulties. Many of us feel inclined to throw up our hands in despair and feel that our only duty amidst these storms which threaten to envelop our land is to cast the blame for this situation on others and accuse them of selfishness.

OUR INHERITANCE

A little calm thought will, however, show that this does not in the least degree solve the difficulties that confront us. We have to find out the essentials of the situation before we try to overcome the difficulties. What are they? Above all, we must never forget our own history and our inheritance from that history. We have in our country a number of races, creeds, literatures, traditions, linguistic affiliations and many other diversities of which some times we seem to be proud. We are proud that we have given birth to most of the religions of the world. We are no less proud of the fact that whoever was driven to our shores for some reason or other has found a shelter in our hospitable country. We are proud that every custom, every school of thought has been generously tolerated. In a sense this pride is not only excusable but even justifiable. But all our principles and policies of the many centuries have left for us legacies which we cannot disown.

DIFFICULT TO ACHIEVE UNITY

The diversities of Indian life look very romantic indeed. But that romance has made a United Nationhood so difficult to achieve. Till the British rule was introduced in our country a hundred years ago, the struggles inevitable in our situation never struck anybody as abnormal. The undercurrents of thought and culture were there, but society was divided into castes and sub-castes almost 'ad infinitum'. Politically also the whole country was divided into principalities, independent or tributary, great and small, paying homage today and defying the same as soon as there was an opportunity. Ideas is the surest way to self-ruination. To compare big things with small, even Kaisers and Czars have disappeared by their insistence of their divine rights to rule their fellowmen. Can the Princes of India hope to undo what firm or powerful Kings have failed to do? They have no doubt lived in an artificial security for a century and more, but after all this life of theirs under the tutelage of their political officers was not rulership and was nothing more than its shadow. Now they are as necessary for progress as the forces of change and development themselves are. Without the former what we may intend to be progress may, in fact, turn out to be violent catastrophies which will only retard progress. At the same time the other side must clearly realise that the attempt to shut the light of new personal influence of the Rulers in the States which can control the mob furies created by religious animosities or by political rivalries, far more successfully than in a form of Government in which the rulers and the ruled are practically the same. The utility of securing progress, not by destroying the institution of princely rule, but by checking its vagaries can easily be realised by comparison of the conditions in these two parts of our country.

It is no doubt easy to express opinions in general terms while it is far more difficult to bring both sides to adjust themselves to each other. This is no doubt why we see everywhere that a conflict between the Princes and the States' subjects is rising during the last few years. One thing about the results of this situation can be said without fear of contradiction.

THE DANGER

Whosoever's the fault, the coming Dominion Government of India, already weakened by the creation of Pakistan, will be still further weakened if this rising tide of conflict affects the relationship of the States with the new Indian Union.

Various sources are pulling the Princes in different directions and everybody is in a hurry to make the world a heaven according to one's own ideas just before the transition is completed. Even in States where up to yesterday a full Responsible Government was not in existence at all, agitation is on foot to achieve it before anything else happens or before the sun rises tomorrow. Their desire may be perfectly justifiable. But the question is: Is there no time element or a choice between the wrong time and a right time in all this? What could we have said of the American people if during the war of Independence the colonies in America had started a war like the one they had later on in respect of slavery? The Civil War in the United States was inevitable. But if the question had been agitated when the war with England was on, nothing could have been more fatal to American Independence. We are to-

ples and policies of the many centuries have left for us legacies which we cannot disown.

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The diversities of Indian life look very romantic indeed. But that romance has made a United Nationhood so difficult to achieve. Till the British rule was introduced in our country a hundred years ago, the struggles inevitable in our situation never struck anybody as abnormal. The undercurrents of thought and culture were there, but society was divided into castes and sub-castes almost 'ad infinitum'. Politically also the whole country was divided into principalities, independent or tributary, great and small, paying homage today and defying the same as soon as there was an opportunity. The British brought them all under one authority, direct or indirect. They sought to stabilise the situation in which they found themselves at the outset and with that aim in view, they avoided disturbing anything that they found in existence. It was thus that when the struggles of the many contending parties were brought to an end by the superiority of the new-comer, even those who were living a very precarious life were taken under the wings of protection and were given security and an endless lease of life. All this is now changing. With the disappearance of British Supremacy, what are called the Indian States, though they differ from each other in many respects, get back their own independence or sovereignty.

In fact, what they get back to may be the situation which the British found themselves in when they entered the Indian Stage.

A desire for self-preservation and a desire to maintain the 'status quo' is but natural. So also the desire to bring the administrations of the States to the same level as that of modern countries is equally natural. Obviously, therefore, it would not be wise to blame either the one side or the other for these two contradictory attempts made on the one hand by the traditional rights and, on the other by the awakened people, who form the bulk of the State.

NOT A CONFLICT

In one sense the existence of these two tendencies may be described as the conflict between the conservative and the progressive factors in life. The two seem to be opposed to each other but a deeper view of things would show that the apparent contradiction is not in truth a contradiction at all. An over-emphasis on the time-worn theory of hereditary or dynastic rights on the one side and a hurry to implant new ideas in an unprepared soil will certainly lead to conflict. But an attempt to preserve what has been tried and tested for ages and what has survived the onslaughts of many centuries is not only inherent in nature but is helpful to lasting progress and it is equally true that opposition to introduce the leaven of new ideas into the old, means nothing but stagnation which in its turn means nothing less than degeneration and decay.

An attempt not to lose the immense advantages of a solid foundation is

A. B. Latthe

(Constitutional Adviser To Kolhapur State)

ideas is the surest way to self-ruination. To compare big things with small, even Kaisers and Czars have disappeared by their insistence of their divine rights to rule their fellowmen. Can the Princes of India hope to undo what firm or powerful Kings have failed to do? They have no doubt lived in an artificial security for a century and more, but after all this life of theirs under the tutelage of their political officers was not rulership and was nothing more than its shadow. Now they are standing on the threshold of a more natural life.

THE ALTERNATIVES

Either they return somehow to the old ways of the times which are now passing or they develop in themselves the necessary adaptability to the new environments which are inescapable.

Which of these two fates awaiting them would they prefer?

Looking at the problem from the popular side, the side of those in whom new democratic ideas have been awakened, as I have said, there is nothing wrong in the people of a State desiring self-rule in the most modern sense of the word. This desire involves a somewhat rude shock to those who have nursed a feeling that their own capacity to be rulers of mankind is unquestionable. A conflict seems inevitable at first sight and a conflict if it is to be, it is bound to spell disaster. But there is a way to avoid that disaster. In a society steeped in ignorance of the responsibilities of a healthy democracy, it is not as easy as one may seem to think to replace autocracy with all its faults by a democracy which may develop equally great defects if not greater. I repeat that autocracy has its faults and every attempt must be made to do away with them by creating the necessary checks. But what is the experience? Can the faulty system of autocracy be displaced by a stroke of the pen? We have self-governing local bodies in all parts of the country. Panchayats based on adult suffrage are plentiful. Can anyone say that democracy in these numerous bodies has been so far successful?

LESSONS OF FRENCH REVOLUTIONS

Cannot any one realise how the great French Revolution was accompanied and followed by untold misery and tyrannies and how on a smaller scale, we are today witnessing the ravages which undisciplined mobs are making in our own country, almost in the name of democracy, by taking advantage of the uncertainties inevitable in a jump to democracy? If progress must be durable, it must be based on solid foundation of peace and must of necessity be allowed time for society to adjust itself to the changes. In States, the need of the recognisation of this essential condition of progress is beyond question. The communal troubles which have marred the life in British India during some time past have been absent from the States mainly because of the own ideas just before the transition is completed. Even in States where up to yesterday a full Responsible Government was not in existence at all, agitation is on foot to achieve it before anything else happens or before the sun rises tomorrow. Their desire may be perfectly justifiable. But the question is: is there no time element or a choice between the wrong time and a right time in all this? What could we have said of the American people if during the war of Independence the colonies in America had started a war like the one they had later on in respect of slavery? The Civil War in the United States was inevitable. But if the question had been agitated when the war with England was on, nothing could have been more fatal to American Independence. We are today engaged in the task of laying solid foundations for the new Government. If we are really patriotic and value freedom more than anything else, is it wise that we should mix up every other question one considers important with the question of winning and stabilising freedom? Cannot we, the people in the States, learn the lesson of a little patience in the achievement of our objectives and rely upon our own strength for winning responsible Government till after all the provinces and States joined together and formed an invincible Government. Must we at this very time insist that the Princes should not only give responsible Government but also subscribe to the theory that all power originates from them and, therefore, belongs to the people? Cannot we afford to wait a bit for securing the admission that Kings must all go, that feudalism must at once be destroyed and that everyoen, except the peasant and the labourer, must be buried deep into the bowels of the earth and all power must be centred in these two classes?

"KISAN-MAZDOOR RAJ"

Recently, I had an occasion to speak with a gentleman intensely anxious to establish a Kisan Mazdoor Raj in the State where I happened to be at the time. He was himself neither a Mazdoor nor a Kisan nor was I one. So I asked him: where would you and I be in such a Raj? When he replied that none else could claim power, I asked him whether our only destiny was that of slaves of the Mazdoors and Kisans. If so, how was this slavery better than the slavery of the Mazdoor under the capitalists or that of the States to their Princes. He had no answer.

Many of the Rulers of the Deccan States were agreeable to establish full responsible Government in the Union of their States. But the popular leader were not content with that. They insisted that the Rulers must subscribe to the doctrinaire assertion that sovereignty is the child of the people. When one of these Rulers asked me if he should agree to this, I asked him what the point was in the leaders asking for this after he had agreed to establish complete responsibility of the people. Point or no point, the theoretical politicians did insist upon this. And today the very birth of the Union is a doubtful possibility be-

(Continued on page IV)

Hindu 25-5-47

AMALGAMATION OF DECCAN STATES

RULERS AGREE TO PROPOSAL

TRANSFER OF POWER TO PEOPLE

SANGLI, Aug. 26.

The Rulers of seven Deccan States, Sangli, Phaltam, Miraj, (Junior) Ramdurg, Bhor, Kurundwad (Senior) and Aundh, it is learnt, have agreed to form a united "Stan" by merging into a single State, abolishing separate boundaries and having a common executive, a common judiciary and a common legislature.

The decision to form such a "Stan" was taken by the States concerned to bring about a complete transfer of power to the people, thereby bringing the policy of the States in line with the rest of India.

It is proposed to set up a constitution-making body to establish a Parliamentary system of Government under limited monarchy within the framework of the Federation of India.

The new State (Stan) will be called the "United Deccan States" or the "Daxini Samasthan". It will be a democratic State and all powers will belong to the people. All the rights vested in the Rajah will be vested in the Rajpramukh, the Chairman. The legislature will consist of a Loka Sabha and all executive action of the Government will be in the name of the Rajpramukh.

The rulers of these States will form themselves into a board, the Chairman to be called Rajpramukh, whose office will be filled by rotation yearly. There will be a Council of Ministers called "Mantri Mandal" to advise the Rajpramukh who will be vested with powers of appointing or dismissing Ministers, exercising clemency, accrediting representatives to the Indian Federation, referring to the Supreme Court of India any question of law relating to its constitution and giving assent to bills passed by the Loka Sabha. The Rajpramukh (the Chairman) will have the power to suspend the constitution for three months. Provision has been made for a High Court, consisting of a Chief Judge and such other number of Judges as necessary. The constitution-making body of the "United Stan" will be composed of members elected from each participating State on the basis of two members for every one lakh of population. Three seats will be reserved, one each for Harijans, women and Muslims.

It is reported that top-ranking Congress leaders like Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramayya and Mr. Shanker Rao Deo, have approved the general outlines of the draft constitution of the proposed United Stan and it is expected that this draft will be signed soon by the participating States.—A.P.I.

Times of India: 4-9-47

DECCAN STATES CONSTITUTION
Linguistic Areas' Case

From Our Own Correspondent

SANGLI, September 1: Rao Bahadur V. V. Yargop, Dewan of Miraj (Jr.) State, in a statement today draws attention to an important clause in the proposed United Deccan States Constitution which did not appear in the press.

It is, according to Mr. Yargop, with regard to the provision authorising the Government of the proposed United Deccan States to allow different linguistic areas within the State to opt out and join the neighbouring province when formed.

Mr. Yargop points out that the new constitution contains such a provision, but before allowing these areas to exercise such a right, the Government concerned will ascertain the wishes of the population concerned and will allow those areas to opt out and join the neighbouring province only if two-thirds majority of the population favours secession.

This provision is made in view of the probability of the formation of Maharastra and Karnatak Provinces based on Marathi and Kanad languges respectively.

Mudhol State Reforms

From Our Own Correspondent

SANGLI, Saturday 2: News from Mudhol State says that the Raja of Mudhol has announced his intention of introducing responsible Government in the State.

Pending the framing of the final constitution, two popular Ministers, Mr. D. B. Tanksali and Mr. R. B. Sannad, have been appointed as members of the Mudhol State Executive Council.

Mr. Tansali has been entrusted with Legislation, Finance, Excise and Law and Order and Mr. Sannad will be in charge of Revenue, P.W.D., Health and Food Supply.

The announcement further mentions that Mudhol has joined the Kolhapur Joint Executive Body for purposes of correspondence with the Provincial and Central Governments.

Junagadh Talks In Delhi

From Our Staff Correspondent

RAJKOT, September 2: The administrative changes in Junagadh and the State's decision to join Pakistan have given rise to fresh developments. The residence of the outgoing Dewan, Khan Bahadur Abdul Kadir, who is abroad, has been taken possession of by the authorities. Several associates of the former Dewan have either left or are detained to be questioned. On the one hand, the State is preparing to be in readiness to accede to Pakistan while, on the other, rich Hindus are removing their valuables outside the State. The question of Junagadh is under discussion in Delhi and Mr. U. N. Dhebar, Secretary, Kathiawar Political Conference has gone there to see Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel.

JAGIRDARS' INDEPENDENCE

New Delhi: A large number of *jagirdars* from Junagadh State, it is learned, have communicated with the States Ministry, Government of India, their willingness to accede to the Indian Union, and have asked the Government of India to recognise them as independent.

These *jagirdars* have been claiming independence for the last 100 years, it is understood, and the States Ministry is now considering the propositions advanced by them.—A.P.I.

Free press Journal 4-9-47

Gandhiji's Name Taboo!

CUTTACK, September 3.

The Sonepur State authorities, it is learned, have banned the utterance of Gandhiji's name, and hoisting of the Indian National Flag in the State.

Any contravention of this order, will, it is further learned, be punishable with six months' imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 50.—GLOBE.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Times of India 26-9-47

Union Of Seven Deccan States

RULERS MEETING FOR FINAL TALKS ON COVENANT

From Our Staff Correspondent

POONA, September 25.

THE boundaries which at present divide seven Indian States of the Deccan will disappear when a covenant, which is now being finalised at a meeting of Rulers and Ministers of the States in Poona, is accepted and signed by the Rulers.

The new State that will emerge as the result of the Union of the seven States will be known as "The United Deccan State."

It will bring under democratic rule a total population of eight lakhs spread over an approximate area of 6,000 square miles. The amalgamated State will have an annual revenue of nearly Rs. 80 lakhs.

The Rulers now gathered here are sanguine or ironing out minor points still under discussion in regard to the draft covenant prepared by Mr. K. M. Munshi, Constitutional Adviser to the amalgamating States.

The signing of the covenant by the Rulers coming into the Union has great significance because, under the terms laid down in it, there is to be a Constituent Assembly of elected representatives from the existing legislatures of the member States, which body, with the assistance of experts, will draw up a constitution for the future United Deccan State. The seven States which have agreed to come into the Union are (1) Sangli, (2) Phaltan, (3) Bhor, (4) Miraj (Jr.), (5) Ramdurg, (6) Aundh, (7) Kurundwad (Sr.). It is possible that at a later date a few other States in the Deccan group might come into the proposed Union.

CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY

I gather that the strength of the proposed Constituent Assembly of the uniting States, which will be convened on ratifying the covenant, will be composed of about 24 members and that seats on the constitution-making body have been allotted as follows: Sangli six seats, the highest number, Bhor four, the other States being represented by two members. In addition, the minority communities will have about three seats and there will be one seat for women.

The Rulers of the uniting States will form themselves into a body known as the Rajamandal and one among them will be the titular head by annual rotation according to seniority of age. He will be called the Rajapramukha. The Union will have a common elected legislature, common exchequer, a common police force and judiciary. But the final decision regarding these matters has been vested in the proposed Constituent Assembly which is to be elected.

The States' Union plan which was started on the initiative of some of the Deccan States rulers in March, 1946, it is expected here, will take final shape during the current meeting of the Rulers and their Ministers in Poona.

KNOTTY POINT SETTLED

A knotty point on which no unanimous decision could be reached related to the privy purse which the Rulers would be entitled to form in their respective States after the formation of the Union. This happily has now been solved by an award of an Arbitration Board composed of Dr. Rajendra Prasad, President of the Indian Constituent Assembly, Mr. Shankerrao Deo, General Secretary of the Indian National Congress, and Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramayya, President of the Indian States' People's Congress. It is understood that this question has been solved to the satisfaction of all parties.